

68-58-6-2/21

A Method of Automatic Determination and Control of the Moisture Content of Coal Charge

of the blend will be nearly constant. The design of the moisture meter and its electrical scheme are shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The general set-up of the automatic control of moisture - Fig. 5., and an example of the constancy of the moisture content - Fig. 6. There are 6 figures and 6 references, all of which are

ASSOCIATIONS: Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine) and VUKhIN

1. Coal--Moisture content
2. Humidity--Determination
3. Humidity--Control systems

Card 2/2

*diarrhea*

FILYASHINA, G. A., CAND MED SCI, "ON MECHANISMS OF DEPRESSION <sup>stimulation</sup> OF ~~REFLEXES~~ IN INTEROCEPTIVE <sup>INHIBITION</sup> OF THE STOMACH." MOSCOW, MEDGIZ [MEDICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE], 1960.  
(ACAD MED SCI USSR, INST OF NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL PHYSIOLOGY). (KL, 3-61, 236).

479

FILYASHINA, G.A.

Mechanisms of the depression of diuresis during interoceptive stimulations of the stomach. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.6 29-736 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

1. From the Section of Biological Sciences, U.S.S.R., Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

(INNERVATION)

(DIURETICS AND DIURESIS)

KHUTA, Ya.I.; FILYASHINA, G.A.

Effect of small doses of internal irradiation on some aspects of water, mineral and nitrogen metabolism in animals. Report No.1.  
Radiobiologiya 4 no.5:68-674 '64. (MIRA 784)

3. Institut vysokoy nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neirofiziologii AN  
SSSR, Moscow.

AZHIPA, Ya.I.; FILYASHINA, G.A.

Effect of low doses of inner irradiation on some aspects of water, mineral, and nitrogen metabolism in animals. Report No.2. Content in the blood and excretion with urine of electrolytes and nitrogen metabolism products following penetration into the organism of  $Na^{24}$  in low doses.  
Radiobiologija 5 no.5:667-674 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut vyschey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii  
AN SSSR, Moskva.

FILYASHKIN, K., general-leytenant

On guard for peace and security. Voen.vest. 42 no.5:11-13  
My '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(World politics) (Warsaw Pact, 1955)

~~FILYASOV, K.A.~~, otvetstvennyy za vypusk; VAKHTUROV, A.N., red.; SOLOV'YEV, I.P., red.; SADOVSKIY, G.L., red.; SUTYRIN, M.A., red.; KHIZHIN, A.V., red. [deceased]; CHEGODAYEV, N.N., red. [deceased]; GORCHAKOV, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Regulations for inland navigation in the U.S.S.R.] Pravila plavaniia po vnutrennim vodnym putiam SSSR. Vvedeny f deistvie prikazom NKRF no.212 ot 28 iulija 1945 g. Dop. i izmenenia vvedeny v deistvie prikazom MRF no. 314 ot 14 oktiabria 1947 g. Izd. 8-oe, stereotip. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1958. 197 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo rechnogo flota.  
(Inland navigation--Laws and regulation)

NIKOLIN, A.V.; BELOV, A.P., kapitan-nastavnik; VAHLLAMOV, I.S., kapitan-nastavnik; KOSMACHEV, I.K., kapitan-nastavnik; SARATOV, V.F., kapitan-nastavnik; SEMONIN, M.I., kapitan-nastavnik; BEKMAN, A.A., kapitan; DRUZHININ, A.V., kapitan; IVANINA, B.F., kapitan; POLETAYEV, L.A., kapitan; VESHCHILOV, K.A.; VYKHODTSEV, P.K.; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye.; VERESHCHAGIN, Ya.A.; SUTYRIN, M.A.; SAVOSTIN, N.D.; FILYASOV, K.A.; GOLOVUSHKIN, M.P.; IVANOV, A.I.; FILYASOV, K.A., otv.za vypusk; ALEKSEYEV, V.I., red.izd-va; YERMAKUVA, T.T., tekhn.red.

[Rules of navigation on R.S.F.S.R. inland waterways] Pravila plavaniia po vnutrennim vodnym putiam RSFSR. Vvedeny v deistvie s 1 marta 1959 g. prikazom ministra rechnogo flota no.28 ot 11 fevralia 1959 g. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1959. 124 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo rechnogo flota. 2. Glavnyy revizor po bezopasnosti sudokhodstva (for Nikolin). 3. Nachal'niki besseynovykh sudokhodnykh inspeksiy (for Veshchilov, Vykhodtsev, Smoldyrev). 4. Rabotniki Upravleniya glavnogo revizora po bezopasnosti sudokhodstva (for Vereshchagin, Sutyrin, Savostin, Filyasov). 5. Glavnoye upravleniye vodnykh putey i gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy (for Golovushkin).

(Inland navigation--Laws and regulations)

ALEKSEYEVSKIY, Fedor Grigor'yevich; SUTYRIN, M.A., retsenzent;  
FILYASOV, K.A., red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red. izd-va;  
RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Rigging] Takelazhnye raboty. Izd.6, perer. i dop. Moskva,  
Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 148 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Masts and rigging)

NIKOLIN, A.V., glav. revizor po bezopasnosti sudokhodstva, red.;  
PIROZHKOY, N.I., kapitan-nastavnik, red.; POLETAYEV,  
L.A., kapitan-nastaynik, red.; KOZIN, N.A., kapitan,  
red.; KUZNETSOV, B.Yu, kapitan, red.; TARASOV, A.G.,  
kapitan, red.; VYKHODTSEV, P.K., red.; PERMYAKOV, V.V.,  
red.; SIDOROV, F.G., red.; SOLOV'IEV, V.B., red.;  
SHIRINKIN, A.D., red.; SHCHEPETOV, I.A., red.; SMIRNOV,  
F.A., red.; KOSTIN, V.F., red.; SAVOSTIN, N.D., red.;  
FILYASOV, K.A., red.; IVANOV, A.I., red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.,  
red.izd-va; REMNEVA, T.T., tekhn. red.

[Rules for the navigation on inland shipping routes of the  
R.S.F.S.R.] Pravila plavaniia po vnutrennim sudokhodnym  
putiam RSFSR. Vvedeny v deistvie s 15 marta 1963. g. pri-  
kazom ministra rechnogo flota No.33 ot 28 fevralia 1963. g.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1963. 98 p.  
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo rechnogo flota.  
(Inland navigation—Laws and regulations)

ACC NR: AR6027511

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/004/I068/I068

AUTHOR: Gorin, D. I.; Filyayev, A. T.TITLE: X-ray structural analysis of a roller-burnished steel surface

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4I458

REF SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. aspirantov. Belorussk. in-t mekhaniz. s.-kh. Minsk, 1965,  
54-61TOPIC TAGS: <sup>Steel</sup> x ray analysis, surface property, metal stress / 45 steel, 35 steel, 15  
steel, 45G2 steelTRANSLATION: Samples of type 45, 35, 15 and 45G2 steels were studied (normalized condition). The surface of the samples was roller-burnished by two rolls attached to a screw cutting lathe. The pressure in the contact zone of the strengthening roll with the part was  $3.0 \cdot 10^4$ - $5.2 \cdot 10^4$  kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. As a result of the burnishing, the first order stresses reached 26-32 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> (the lower value in medium alloy and alloy steel, the higher in type 15 steel) and the block size decreased (the lowest value of  $1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$  and  $1.31 \cdot 10^{-5}$  cm in type 45 and 45G2 steel). The use of x-rays made it possible to determine the optimum rolling condition. V. Olenicheva.

SUB CODE: 11,13

UDC: 669.14.018.26

Card 1/1

L 38369-66	EWT(m)/T	DS
ACC NR: AT6021374	(A)	SOURCE CODE: UR/2631/65/000/007/0169/0174
AUTHOR: <u>Filyayev, A. T.</u> ; <u>Karpachev, S. V.</u> ; <u>Pal'guyev, S. F.</u>		62 Br/
ORG: none		
TITLE: Study of the <u>polarization</u> of the oxygen electrode in a solid electrolyte		
SOURCE: <del>AN SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimii.</del> Trudy, no. 7, 1965. Elektrokhimiya rasplavlennykh soleykh i tverdykh elektrolytov; termodynamika i kinetika elektrodykh protsessov (Electrochemistry of fused salts and solid electrolytes; thermodynamics and kinetics of electrode processes), 169-174		
TOPIC TAGS: electric polarization, oxygen, platinum, zirconium compound, calcium compound, electric impedance, electrode		
ABSTRACT: Continuing their investigation of electrode polarization in solid electrolytes, the authors studied the polarization of the platinum oxygen electrode as a function of current density in the solid solution $0.85\text{ZrO}_2 \cdot 0.15\text{CaO}$ . The anodic polarization was determined from oscillograms of the electrode potential drop with time after the polarizing current was switched off. At relatively low polarizations, the current dependence of the polarization obeyed Tafel's equation, $\Delta\phi = a + b \log i$ , where $b = 1.3 \frac{2.3}{2F} \frac{RT}{2}$ . It is shown that this value of the coefficient is compatible with the slow discharge theory. The impedance of the electrode - electrolyte inter-		
Card 1/2		

L - 38369-66

ACC NR: AT6021374

face was studied as a function of the polarization of the oxygen electrode and frequency of the alternating current. In addition, the dependence of the polarization on the current intensity was studied at low polarizations. It was found that the rate of the electrochemical stage proper of the process probably plays an appreciable part in the electrode reaction kinetics. It is possible that some other nonelectrochemical stages of the process also have to be taken into account when the rate of the electrode process is determined. The capacity of the electric double layer was evaluated. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables, and 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Aug65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001  
09/

Card 2/2 LC

(A) L 27454-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP5021520

SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/65/000/008/0032/0033

AUTHOR: Bocharov, N. F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Filyushkin, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Semenov, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Pugin, P. P.

ORG: MVTU im. Bauman; NAMI

TITLE: Tests of tires with a different number of cord layers

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1965, 32-33

TOPIC TAGS: motor vehicle, vehicle tire, wear material, friction, test, test method, elasticity

ABSTRACT: In 1963 the MVTU im. Bauman carried out tests of 4-, 6-, 8-, and 10-ply OI-25 tires (size: 14.00-20) mounted on an Ural-375 automobile. To test the tires as simple drive units, the front and middle drives (6 x 2 tire arrangement) were disconnected. The tensiometric device consisted of an N-700 oscillograph, V8ANCh-7M amplifier, and a PPT-100, semiconductor converter. The experiments recorded the driving torque on the wheels, the number of engine revolutions, stresses on the driving axle, the turns of the auxiliary (dynamometric) wheel, and the weight on the tires. Tests showed that peripheral and radial tire elasticity is substantially affected by the number of plies, air pressure, and the vertical load. Both types of elasticity influence to a considerable degree the rolling friction while moving on a firm road. The peripheral tire elasticity influences in an essential manner the nonuniform distribution of torques over the driving axles of automobiles with blocked power gear. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 4 figures.

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.11.012.5.001.5

L 27454-66

ACC NR: AP5021520

SUB CODE: 13,20 SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

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Card 2/2 10

FILYAVICH, A.Ye.

Use of exercise therapy by patients with pneumosclerosis in over-all sanatorium and health resort treatment. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 25 no.4:350-354 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz terapevticheskoy kliniki i otdeleniya lechebnoy fizkul'tury (zav. - kand.meditinskikh nauk A.A. Sinitcina) Instituta im. I.M. Sechenova (zav. - prof. S.R. Tatevosov) v. Yalte.  
(LUNGS—DISEASES) (EXERCISE THERAPY)

FILYAVICH, A.Ye.

Effect of massage of the chest in patients with chronic respiratory diseases. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.4:346-349 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz terapeuticheskoy kliniki (zav. S.P. Tatevosov) i otdeleniya lechebnyy fizicheskoy kul'tury (zav. - kand. med. nauk A.A. Sinitsyna) Yaltinskogo instituta klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni Sechenova.

FILYAYEV, A.

Voluntary designing and planning section in action. Mashinostroitel'  
no.1:31 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sekretar' Stalinskogo rayonnogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo  
kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi g. Minska.  
(Minsk—Technological innovations)

FILLYAYEV, A.

Good deeds can not be counted. Mashinostroitel' no.6:2 Je  
'61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Sekretar' Stalinskogo Rayonnogo komiteta Leninskogo  
kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi Belorussii, goroda Minska.  
(Communist Youth League)

FILYAEV, A.T.; KARPACHEV, S.V.; PAL'GUYEV, S.F.

Capacitance of a double electric layer in solid electrolytes.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.4:909-910 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut elektrokhimii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavлено  
академиком А.Н.Фрумкиным.  
(Fused salts--Electric properties)

40829

5.4700

S/631/61/000/002/013/013  
1003/I203AUTHORS: Filyayev, A. T., Pal'guyev, S. F., and Karpachev, S. V.

TITLE: Investigation of electrode polarization in solid electrolytes

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimii. Trudy, no. 2, 1961,  
Elektrokhimika rasplavlenykh soleykh i tverdykh elektrolitov. 199-209

TEXT: There are indications in the literature that the conductivity at elevated temperatures in a solid electrolyte consisting of 15 mole % CaO and 85 mole % of  $ZrO_2$  is almost entirely ionic and supposedly due to the movement of oxygen ions. The polarization of the  $CO + CO_2(Pt) | solid electrolyte 0.15 CaO-0.85ZrO_2 | O_2(Pt)$  cell was measured by a device containing a potentiometer or an oscilloscope. The oxygen electrode was used as the reference electrode, because it is not readily polarized. The relationship between the anodic polarization of the  $CO-CO_2$  electrode and the polarizing current density is expressed by the equation  $\mu = q + b \cdot \log i$ , where  $b \approx 2.3 \cdot RT/F$  for both anodic and cathodic polarization. Oscillographic measurements show that, after the current is cut off, the polarization decreases so slowly that it can be correctly measured by means of an oscilloscope. This is probable due to changes in concentrations caused by inhibition of diffusion or of chemical processes. There are 9 figures and 4 tables.

f

Card 1/1

KARPACHEV, S.V.; FILYAYEV, A.T.; PAL'GUYEV, S.F.

Anodic polarization in solid electrolytes. Trudy Inst. elektro-  
khim. UFAN SSSR no.3:161-164 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Electrolytes) (Polarization(Electricity))

KARPACHEV, S. V.; FILYAYEV, A. T.; PALGUYEV, S. F.

"Polarization of Oxygen Platinum Electrodes in a  $0.85 \text{ ZrO}_2 - 0.15 \text{ CaO}$  Solid Electrolyte."

Report presented at the 11th meeting CITCE, Intl. Comm. of Electrochemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics, Moscow, 19-25 Aug 63.

Ural Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R.

L 30219-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6015014

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/005/0617/0619

40  
BAUTHOR: Karpachev, S. V.; Filyayev, A. T.ORG: Institute of Electrochemistry, Ural Affiliate, Academy of Sciences SSSR,  
Sverdlovsk (Institut elektrokhimii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR)TITLE: Some specific features of the behavior of gas electrodes in contact with a  
solid electrolyte

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 617-619

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, calcium oxide, solid solution, electrolyte, platinum,  
electrode potential, cathode polarizationABSTRACT: The authors measured the capacity of the electric double layer in the solid  
solution  $0.852\text{ZrO}_2 \cdot 0.15\text{CaO}$  in order to refine the data obtained earlier and to use the  
method of capacity measurement for studying the behavior of gas electrodes in contact  
with a solid electrolyte. Platinum electrodes were employed and the capacity and re-  
sistance of the electric double layer were measured (at a frequency of 100 Kc) as func-  
tions of the electrode potential. Pretreatment of the electrode with anodic current  
decreased the electrode capacity. This is attributed to a decrease in the contact  
area between the electrolyte and the electrode, caused by the disrupting action of the  
oxygen escaping from the electrode, as indicated by a rise of the ohmic resistance and

UDC: 541.135.4

Card 1/2

L 30219-66

ACC NR: AP6015014

drop of the anodic polarization of the electrode following the pretreatment. A substantially weaker effect in the range of high cathodic polarizations may be due to the appearance of electron conduction. The data indicate that a compact platinum electrode does not have a constant working surface. The capacity values obtained are not absolute, since the true area of contact between the electrode and the electrolyte is not known. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM. DATE: 19Feb65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 NC

FILYAYEV, Vladimir Yakovlevich; GRUSHINA, Polina Vasil'yevna; SYZRANTSIV,  
A.L., redaktor; AL'TMAN, T.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Restoration of wells by cutting out and sinking a second shaft]  
Vosstanovlenie skvazhin metodom zareski i provodki vtorogo stvola.  
Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhn. lit-  
ry, 1955. 39 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:6)  
(oil wells--Repairing)

FILYAYEV, Yu.T.

Combination dies. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.8:46 Ag '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)  
(Dies (Metalworking))

VOVCHUK, V.A. (Stanislav, ul.Dnistrovskaya, d.20, kv.10); FILYUK, F.A.

Primary cranioplasty in a contaminated wound of the brain. Nov. khir.  
(MIRA 15:2)  
arkh. no.4:112-113 Jl-Ag '60.

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.A.Verkratskiy)  
Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta i khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye  
Dilyatinskoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy Yaremchanskogo rayona.  
(SKULL-SURGERY) (BRAIN-WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

9(2)

SOV/107-59-4-11/45

AUTHORS: Polyakov, M., Mitrofanov, V., Filyukov, L., Levintov, G.

TITLE: New Mass-Production Radio Receivers (Novyye massovyye radiopriyemniki)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 4, pp 12 - 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Soviet radio industry has begun the mass-production of the "Zarya" and the "Strela" radio receivers. Although the same types of miniature tubes are used in both, their circuitry is different. Figure 1 shows the circuit diagram of the "Zarya" and Figure 2 that of the "Strela" receiver. They are designed for reception of radio stations working on medium (187-577) and long (723-2000) waves. They may be connected to any type of record player. The sensitivity of these receivers at an output of not less than 0.5 watts and a sound pressure of 3-3.5 bar, is not less than 400 microvolts. The range of reproducible sound frequencies is from 150 to 5000 cps at a non-linear

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SOV/107-59-4-11/45

New Mass-Production Radio Receivers

distortion factor of 5 %. The selectivity is not below 17 db. The receivers are fed from 127 or 220 volt mains and have a power consumption of 40 watts. Both receivers contain two 6ILP tubes and one 6P14P tube. One of the 6ILP tubes is used in the converter and the hexode section of the second 6ILP tube functions as an IF amplifier, while the triode section works as a LF preamplifier. The 6P14P tube is used in the output stage. Dynamic loudspeakers 1-GD-9 are used in both types. The rectifier of the "Zarya" radio is composed of two DG-Ts27 diodes, while a 6Ts4P rectifier tube is used in the "Strela". The circuitry of the "Strela" is similar to the one used in the "Rekord-47" and "ARZ-49" receivers. There are 4 drawings, 1 diagram, 2 circuit diagrams, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

VORONKOV, L.A., inzh; MITROFANOV, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILYUNIN, G.I.,  
inzh.

Regulation of a double-shaft gas-turbine system according to the  
traction characteristics of the locomotive. Trudy TSNII MPS no.282:  
(MIRA 17:10)  
96-104 '64.

FILYURIN, G. slesar' (g. Leningrad)

Machine for chopping rags. Prom.koop. 12 no.11:12 N '58.  
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Fabrika No.1 Glavvtorsyr'ye Rosprommaveta.  
(Textile machinery)

IL'CHENKO, V., zasluzhenny master sporta; VERETENNIKOV, M., master sporta;  
SAMOSADOVA, A., master sporta; NASONOV, T., master sporta;  
FILYUSHIN, A., master sporta

Let us take off the roads in the clouds. Kryl. rod. 14 no.5:2  
My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Gliding and soaring)

~~8~~ YEDINA, G.V.; FILYUSHINA, V.V.

Appliance for the observation of light interference. Fiz. v shkole 20  
no.2:73 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ivanovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.  
(Interference (Light))

FILYUSHKIN, A.V., inzh.

Testing the 14,00-20 tires having variable layer structure on  
deformable grounds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.8:  
89-96 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.

FILYUSHKIN, A.V., inzh.

Torque distribution in the transmission of a three-axle  
motor-vehicle depending on the type of the power drive.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.2:148-153 '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

BOCHAROV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILYUSHKIN, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
SEMENOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PUGIN, P.P.

Testing tires with variable cord lays. Avt. prom. 31 no.8:32-33  
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni  
Baumana i TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena  
Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy  
institut.

L 45610-66

ACC NR: AP6016319

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/001/0014/0017

AUTHOR: Filyushkin, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Bocharov, N. F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Semenov, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Pugin, P. P.

ORG: MVTU imeni Bauman; NAMI32  
C

TITLE: The effect of kinematic chain arrangement in three-axle automotive vehicles on fuel consumption with respect to motion along a solid support surface

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1966, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: vehicle power transmission system, drive train, cargo truck, fuel consumption, highway vehicle data, automotive industry

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect which the kinematic chain arrangement in three-axle automotive vehicles has on fuel consumption. Six types of kinematic arrangements are studied: 1. 6x6 with interlocked drive; 2. 6x6 with a differential drive; 3. 6x4 with an interlocked drive between the axle assemblies of the frame; 4. 6x4 with a differential drive between the frame axle arrangements; 5. 6x6 with a differential drive between the axle assemblies of the frame and interlocking drive to the front axle assembly; 6. 6x6 with an interlocked drive between the axle assemblies of the frame and a differential drive to the front axle assembly. Data are given from re-

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UDC: 629.115.3.001.5

L 45610-66

ACC NR: AP6016319

search done at the Moscow Higher Technical Academy im. Bauman in 1963-64 on determining the effect of kinematic chain type on fuel consumption. The test vehicle was the "Ural-375" truck equipped with an auxiliary symmetric interaxial differential with interlocking between the frame axle assemblies. The differential between the frame axle assemblies made it possible to achieve all six kinematic chain variants. All fuel consumption tests were done on 1-km test runs. Load and velocity were varied during testing. The 6x6 differential drive is the most economic from the standpoint of fuel consumption. Maximum fuel consumption was observed in the 6x4 axle arrangement with interlocking drive to the frame axle assemblies and free wheeling front axle. This vehicle consumed more fuel than a 6x6 axle arrangement with all interlocking drives. The results show that all further designs of three-axle automotive vehicles with a 6x4 axle arrangement should incorporate a differential drive between the frame axle assemblies. The maximum difference between the most economic and most wasteful drives for 6x6 axle arrangement vehicles is 10%. The use of 6x6 trucks as tractors exaggerates the fuel consumption difference even more. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 004

Record 2/2 mjs

FILYUSHKIN, B.N.

Conference of Young Members of the Institut of Oceanography of  
the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geog.  
no.5:148-150 S.O '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Oceanographic research)

FILYUSHKIN, B.N.

Yugoslavian Marine Institute, Priroda 49 no.5:107-108  
My '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Yugoslavia--Oceanographic research)

FILYUSHKIN, B. N.

Oceanographic study of the Mediterranean Sea. Trudy Inst. okean.  
56:294-306 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Mediterranean Sea—Oceanography)

FILYUSHKIN, B. N.

Seasonal fluctuations of sea level on the eastern shore of  
the Adriatic Sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 56:307-312 '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

(Adriatic Sea—Hydrology)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210008-2

KITAYGORODSKIY, S.A.; FILYUSHKIN, B.N.

Discontinuity layer in the ocean. Trudy Inst. okean. 66:3-28 '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210008-2"

ARATSKAYA, V.V.; FILYUSHKIN, B.N.

Determination of the layers of maximum temperature and salinity  
gradients in the ocean. Okeanologiya 3 no.3:424-430 '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.  
(Pacific Ocean—Ocean temperature)  
(Pacific Ocean—Salinity)

FILYUSHKIN, B. N.

KITAYGORODSKIY, S. A., and FILYUSHKIN, B. N.,

"Application of the turbulent mixing theories in the upper layer of the ocean  
to the analysis of observations?"

Report to be submitted for the 13th General Assembly, Intl. Union of Geodesy  
and Geophysics (IUGG), Berkeley, Calif., 19-31 Aug 63

L 32730-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6010813

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/65/005/006/0940/0946

29  
BAUTHOR: Filyushkin, B. N.ORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)TITLE: Possibility of determining certain parameters of the vertical temperature profile  
in the ocean surface layers ✓

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 940-946

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, temperature gradient, temperature distribution, <sup>OCEAN</sup> dynamics, wind velocity

ABSTRACT: Previous investigations had shown that it was possible to use standard oceanographic and meteorological data to check the theory of turbulent mixing in the upper layer of the sea, using the data of the Canadian weather station "Papa." Within the frameworks of the theory of the layer of frictional influence the results obtained show the existence of definite relationships for the maximum of the vertical temperature gradient and the depth of its upper boundary. However, in the formulas that were derived, the influence of the heat flux was taken into account correctly only when determining the maximum of the vertical temperature gradient. In the present article, the author attempts to check the existence of these relationships for another region of the ocean and attempts to investigate

Card 1/2

UDC 551.465.15+551.465.41(26)

L 32730-66

ACC NR: AP6010813

the change of their character in relation to the period of averaging the initial data, using for this purpose methods of the similarity theory. The observations at the Japanese weather station "Tango" were used. It was found that the use of the methods of the similarity theory for the layer of frictional influence in the sea showed the existence of definite relationships having a common character in the ocean. The identity of these relationships was shown for the two regions of observation, the "Papa" and "Tango" stations, which indicates that the formulas derived in this study are sufficiently general. However, the author states that before a general formula can be derived for calculating the basic parameters of the layer of maximal vertical gradients in the ocean, it is necessary to investigate the character of the change of  $a$  and  $b$ , which are constants determined by the least-square method, for a large number of points and to attempt to determine the dependence of the change of  $a$  on the character of large-scale processes. On the other hand, the author, taking into account the importance of calculating the average thickness of the layer of wind mixing and the temperature gradients in their maximal layer, deems it necessary to conduct a special experiment to obtain a long series of observations of the depth of the upper and lower boundaries of the layer of maximal temperature gradients, the maximal vertical temperature gradient, wind velocity, and heat flux in order to determine the form of the standard working formula for finding the average scale and to eliminate the effect of short-period random calculations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 30Dec64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 JS

ACC NR: AT7003616

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3090/66/000/015/0005/0022

AUTHOR: Neyman, V. G.; Filyushkin, B. N.; Shcherbinin, A. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure and circulation of the water masses in the Eastern Indian Ocean during the summer monsoon

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. X razdel programmy  
MGG: Okeanologiya. Sbornik statey, no. 15, 1966. Okeanologicheskiye issledovaniya,  
5-22TOPIC TAGS: hydrographic survey, ocean current, ~~hydrography~~ oceanographic  
expedition, ~~hydrography~~ OCEAN DYNAMICS / EASTERN INDIAN OCEAN

ABSTRACT: In this article hydrographic observations made on board the r/v Vityaz' from July through October 1962 are analyzed. The main part of the hydrological survey took place along sections at 77°, 84°, and 91°30'E longitude, the Bay of Bengal, and from the eastern tip of Java to Australia. Temperature and salinity distribution diagrams of the eastern part of the Indian Ocean are given. It is shown that the pattern of currents is connected with monsoon and trade winds and determines the main features of the distribution of hydrological elements. Based on dynamic computations, the water circulation in the baroclinic layer of the ocean corresponds to a two-layer

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7003616

model. The topography of the upper isothermal layer is in agreement with the dynamic topography of the ocean surface. Divergence and convergence zones as well as boundaries of regions with different hydrological structure are determined. Orig. [BA]  
art. has: 12 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

FIL YUSHKIN, I. V.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, (IAEA)  
Symposium on Neutron Detection, Dosimetry  
and Standardization - Harwell, England,  
10-11 December 1962

DOROSHENKO, G. G., GLAZOV, V. I., BABAENOV,  
I. R., and FIL YUSHKIN, I. V. - "A new  
method for studying continuous fast neutron  
spectra - the counting efficacies method"  
(Section I.1. (1))

DOROSHENKO, G. G., and Ye. L. STOLYAROVA  
STOLYAROVA in 1960 was a member of the  
Moscow Engineering Physics Institute] -  
"A new method for separating pulses from  
fast neutrons and  $\gamma$  quanta" (Section III)

IVANOV, V. I. - "A modified procedure for  
using the Hurst type proportional counter"  
for dosimetry of mixed 1-neutron radiation"  
(Section III)

PASHKOVICH, Vadim Pavlovich - "The spectro-  
metric method and the attenuating-curve  
analysis method for determining the activity  
of threshold indicators" (Section I.3.(2))

STOLYAROVA, Ye. L. [In 1960 was a member of  
the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute] -  
"Methods of fast-neutron spectrometry and the  
opportunities for their use in neutron  
dosimetry" (Section III.)

ZIELEZNYSKI, M. [ZIELEZNYSKI is listed in the  
program as a USSR author; he may, however, be  
Mieczyslaw ZIELISKI who in 1958 was at  
Warsaw University, Poland] - "Recombination  
method of linear energy transfer (LET)  
determination of mixed radiation" (Section V)

ZOLOTNIKOV, V. G., DOROSHENKO, G. C., and  
YETINENKO, B. A. - "Calculation of pulse-  
height distributions and counting efficiencies  
of a fast-neutron scintillation detector"  
(Section I.2)

(f.1)

45451  
8/892/62/000/001/014/022  
B102/B186

216005

AUTHORS: Doroshenko, G. G., Glagolev, V. L., Filyushkin, I. V.,  
Afanas'yev, M. I.

TITLE: Calculation of the counting efficiency in fast-neutron  
recording for a detector with an organic crystal

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-Fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dosimetrii  
i zashchity ot izlucheniya, no. 1, 1962, 90-99

TEXT: The counting efficiency  $\epsilon(E, B)$  is calculated for a fast-neutron  
detector with a 30 mm-thick stilbene crystal as scintillator;  $E$  is the  
neutron energy and  $B$  the recording threshold, i.e. the lowest neutron  
energy recorded. In stilbene the neutrons are recorded via the recoil  
protons or via nuclear reactions with carbon or hydrogen. The carbon  
nuclei play an important part since their density is higher ( $C_{14}H_{12}$ ), and  
in the high-energy range the total  $(n, C)$  interaction cross-section is of  
the order of that of  $(n, p)$  scattering. Multiple scattering effects are  
negligible for medium-size crystals. In first approximation (single  
scattering)  $\epsilon$  is calculated from the collision probability

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S/892/62/000/001/014/022  
B102/B186

Calculation of the counting ...

$$P_1(E_0) = \int e^{-\bar{\sigma}(E_0)(l-x)} \sigma_0(E_0) dx = \frac{\sigma(E_0)}{\bar{\sigma}(E_0)} (1 - e^{-\bar{\sigma}(E_0)l}) \quad (3)$$

for the distance  $l-x$  from the left window. Since  $\epsilon_1(E, B) = P_1(E_0)dx$   
 $= P_1(E_0) \alpha_B$  (where  $\alpha = E/E_0$ , the neutron energy fraction retained after  
the first collision,  $E$  being the energy of the scattered neutron) and  
 $\alpha_B = (E_0 - B)/E_0$ , one obtains

$$\epsilon_1(E, B) = \frac{\sigma(E_0)}{\bar{\sigma}(E_0)} (1 - e^{-\bar{\sigma}(E_0)l}) \left(1 - \frac{B}{E_0}\right) \quad (4)$$

where

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}(E) &= n\sigma(E) + n_C \sigma_C(E) \\ \bar{\sigma}(E) &= \sigma(E) + \frac{n_C}{n} \sigma_C(E) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

( $n$  and  $n_C$  being the nuclear concentrations of H and C;  $\sigma(E)$  the ( $n, p$ ) scattering cross-section;  $\sigma_C(E)$  the total ( $n, C$ ) scattering cross-section)

Card 2/3

S/692/62/000/001/014/022  
B102/B186

Calculation of the counting ...

In the case of double scattering,

$$\epsilon_1(E_0, B) = \int_{E_0}^{E_0+B} P_1(E_0, E_1) \frac{dE_1}{E_1} - \int_{E_0}^{E_0+B} P_1(E_0, E_1) d\beta_1 \quad (\text{II})$$

is obtained (where  $\beta = E/E_0$  and  $\beta_1 = 1 - B/E_0$ ). From a comparison of the energy dependences of  $\epsilon_1$  and  $\epsilon_2$  it can be seen that at low energies the  $\epsilon_2$  curves lie higher than the  $\epsilon_1$  curves. The role of  $\epsilon_2$  is reduced with increasing neutron energy, and for  $\sim 11$  Mev neutrons both curves coincide. The effect of double scattering increases with  $B$ . The peaks of the  $\epsilon$ -curves are due to the resonance character of the  $(n, \gamma)$  scattering cross-section. There are 5 figures. ✓

Card 3/3

S/2892/63/000/002/0152/0157

ACCESSION NR: AT4021265

AUTHOR: Doroshenko, G. G., Glagolev, V. I., Barabanov, I. R., Filyushkin, I. V.

TITLE: Application of the denumerable efficiency method for measuring the spectra of fast neutrons

SOURCE: Voprosy\* dozimetrii i zashchity\* ot izlucheniya, no. 2, 1963, 152-157

TOPIC TAGS: denumerable efficiency, fast neutron, Monte Carlo method, neutron spectrum, photomultiplier, FEU-33, computer, BESM-2, trapezoidal rule, Simpson rule

ABSTRACT: In this paper, a new method for the study of neutron spectra -- the denumerable efficiency method -- is discussed. This method has the advantage that it is applicable to any shape of spectral line and the initial data used in this method are the integral count velocities, thereby decreasing a statistical error. The main principle of this method is contained in the use of the known dependence of the absolute denumerable efficiency in registering  $\epsilon(E, B)$  on the neutron energy  $E$  and the energy threshold  $B$  of the neutron counter. Of the possible methods studied, the trapezoidal rule and Simpson rule are the most suitable. The results are presented and verified in graphs. The authors find the development of a multi-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4021265

threshold analyzer to be most expedient because of its considerable simplicity, <sup>as</sup> compared with the multichannel analyzers now in use. The authors claim this method will simplify considerably the task of obtaining spectra. The authors express their gratitude to V. G. Zolotukhin for his interest in the article and for his valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS, PH

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4021266

8/2892/63/000/002/0158/0161

AUTHOR: Doroshenko, G. G., Glagolev, V. I., Barabanov, I. R., Filyushkin, I. V.

TITLE: Application of the denumerable efficiency method for measurement of the spectra of  $\gamma$  quanta

SOURCE: Voprosy\* dozimetrii i zashchity\* ot izlucheniya, no. 2, 1963, 158-161

TOPIC TAGS: denumerable efficiency,  $\gamma$  rays,  $\gamma$  quanta, shield, energy threshold,  $\gamma$  spectrometry, organic scintillators, cobalt 60

ABSTRACT: The authors use the denumerable efficiency method for measuring  $\gamma$  spectra. This new method is described by Doroshenko, G. G. and Larichev, A. V. (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz. 27, No. 1, 141, 1963). The continuous spectra of  $\gamma$  rays obtained in the scattering of  $\gamma$  quanta of cobalt 60 in shields of iron, lead and their combination, are studied. The measurement results of the  $\gamma$  spectra with eight thresholds are presented in graphs. Based on the data, the authors suggest the development of a simple portable  $\gamma$  spectrometer. The denumerable efficiency method makes it possible to use organic scintillators for  $\gamma$  spectrometry. The authors express their gratitude to A. V. Larichev for his contribution of experimental data. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

Card 1/1

MOSCOW ENGINEERING-PHYSICS INST.

S/2892/63/000/002/0179/0184

ACCESSION NR: AT4021269

AUTHOR: Doroshenko, G. G., Filyushkin, I. V., Fedorov, V. A.

TITLE: A separation device for a scintillation spectrometer of fast neutrons

SOURCE: Voprosy\* dozimetrii i zashchity\* ot izlucheniya, no. 2, 1963, 179-184

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation spectrometer, fast neutrons,  $\gamma$  quanta, time discrimination

ABSTRACT: The discovery of the fact that the form of a scintillation pulse in some organic phosphors depends on the type of exciting particle (Brooks, F. Nucl. Instrum., 4, no. 3, 151 (1959)) has made it possible to perform a separation of pulses from fast neutrons and  $\gamma$  quanta. This has enabled the authors to develop a highly efficient single crystal scintillation spectrometer, the schematic of which is presented in this paper. Oscillograms which explain the operation of the device are presented. The authors also present the results of measuring the threshold of separation and the spectrometric threshold of the separation device. The separation device operates normally until the "integral load" exceeds  $4 \times 10^3$  pulses/sec. Within these limits, the efficiency of the separation device does not exceed  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  in respect to  $\gamma$  radiation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4021269

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Physics and  
Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Apr64.

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SD, NS

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4006840

S/0120/63/000/006/0175/0175

AUTHOR: Fedorov, V. A.; Doroshenko, G. G.; Filyushkin, I. V.

TITLE: A sensitive threshold device

SOURCE: Pribory\* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1963, 175

TOPIC TAGS: sensitive threshold device, sensitive threshold circuit, threshold circuit, stable threshold circuit, threshold pickup

ABSTRACT: A sensitive triggering device is briefly described. It consists of a two-tube single-shot multivibrator with an operating threshold of from 2 to 200 mv, depending on the bias voltage used. Selected tube operating conditions and the use of a double diode key in the positive-feedback circuit are responsible for its high sensitivity. Means for stabilizing the bias voltage are provided. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4006840

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jan63

DATE ACQ: 24Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SD

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

FIDOROV, V.A.; MOROSHENKO, G.G.; FILYUSHKIN, I.V.

Sensitive threshold device. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.6:175  
N.D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

L 17862-63

EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

S/0048/63/027/007/0949/0952

ACCESSION NR: AP3003704

54

AUTHOR: Doroshenko, G.G.; Filyushkin, I.V.; Fedorov, V.A.

TITLE: Amplitude-time discrimination of the gamma background in a scintillation spectrometer for fast neutrons /Report of the Thirteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Kiev from 25 January to 2 February 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.27, no.7, 1963, 949-952

TOPIC TAGS: neutron detectors, organic scintillators, discrimination

ABSTRACT: The fact that the shape of the scintillation pulses in some organic phosphors depends on the nature of the exciting particle has made it feasible to discriminate the pulses due to background gamma-rays from pulses produced by fast neutrons thereby realizing a high-efficiency neutron detector. A good separating circuit must insure the lowest possible separation threshold and reliable cut-off of the gamma background, and allow of a high load (counting rate). Unfortunately, present separating circuits do not fully meet these requirements. Accordingly, a separating arrangement utilizing amplitude-time discrimination is proposed in the present paper. The arrangement is diagrammed in Fig.1 of the Enclosure; it con-

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L 17862-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3003704

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sists of a separating circuit of the type designed by V.G.Brovchenko and G.V.Gorlov (Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, No.4, 49, 1961), a separating channel (I), a time-delay channel (II) and a coincidence circuit. Tests of the arrangement show that it operates satisfactorily up to an "internal load" of  $4 \times 10^3$  pulses per sec; up to this point the detecting efficiency for gamma-radiation does not exceed 0.01%. Orig.art.has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: OO

DATE ACQ: 02Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SD, NS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

DOROSHENKO, G.G.; GLAGOLEV, V.I.; BARABANOV, I.R.; FILYUSHKIN, I.V.

Results of measurements of fast neutron spectra using the  
counting efficiency method. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27  
no.10:1308-1312 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

DOROSHENKO, G. G.; FILYUSHKIN, I. V.

"Spectra of Fast Neutrons of a Po-Be Source After Water Shielding."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22  
Feb 64.

MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Inst)

ACCESSION NR: AP4015566

S/0089/64/016/002/0152/0153

AUTHORS: Doroshenko, G.G.; Filyushkin, I.V.

TITLE: The spectra of fast neutrons from a Po-Be-source passing through a water shielding

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 2, 1964, 152-153

TOPIC TAGS: Po-Be-source, stilbene crystal, gamma-background, discrimination, semi-infinite geometry, barrier geometry, fast neutron, neutron spectra, water shielding, oxygen nucleus, infinite medium, relaxation, isotropic source, fission spectrum

ABSTRACT: Experimental measurements and theoretical calculations have been made of fast neutron spectra from a Po-Be-source after they have passed through a water shielding. In view of the proximity of the energy spectra, the results obtained are applicable to Pu-Be- and Ra-Be-sources. The measurements have been made with a single-crystal spectrometer of fast neutrons and a stilbene crystal

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015566

measuring 30 x 30 mm. In the case of a 40 cm layer of water, the full neutron flux hitting the detector amounted to 7.7 neutr/cm<sup>2</sup>·sec, and the measuring time was 3 hours. The spectrometric threshold of the spectrometer was determined by a matrix and amounted to 1 Mev. Attention is called to the congruence between the theoretical and experimental spectra in an infinite medium. On the other hand, the characteristic details of the real spectra, associated with the energy dependence of the oxygen cross-section, were not clearly manifested in the theoretical spectra. The attenuation theoretically calculated for an infinite medium was found to be congruent with the experimentally measured attenuation in a semi-infinite medium in the case of a 30 cm layer. "The authors express their gratitude to V.A. Chudayev for his assistance in calculating the theoretical spectra of a Po-Be-source, and to Yu. L. Grishnin for his assistance in the experimental data processing." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/32

ACCESSION NR: AP4020327

8  
S/0089/64/016/003/0218/0223

AUTHOR: Doroshenko, G. G.; Glagolev, V. I.; Barabanov, I. R.; Filyushkin, I. V.

TITLE: Analysis of reliability of methods of studying continuous spectra of fast neutrons and gamma quanta

SOURCE:- Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 3, 1964, 218-223

TOPIC TAGS: continuous spectrum, fast neutron, gamma quantum, radiation spectrum, matrix method, neutron dosimetry

ABSTRACT: Various matrix methods for studying the continuous radiation spectra were analyzed from the viewpoint of reliability. The physical reliability of methods of studying the continuous spectra of fast neutrons and  $\gamma$ -quanta is evaluated on the basis of applying criteria of conditionality of linear equation systems. The matrix integral and differential methods of spectrometry with respect to the shape of the line are discussed and compared. In each of these methods, the relationship of conditionality to line shape, matrix rank and energy range is studied. An advantage is shown for the method of counting efficiencies with poor line shapes. "The authors are grateful to V. G. Zolotukhin for his

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020327

interest in the work and his helpful discussions." Orig. art. has: 10 equations,  
4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Aug63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

DOROSHENKO, G.G.; GLAGOLEV, V.I.; BARABANOV, I.R.; FILYUSHKIN, I.V.

Analyzing the reliability of methods for studying the continuous spectra of fast neutrons and gamma quanta. Atom energ. 16 no.3: 218-223 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

E&amp;T(m) DIAAF RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5003281

S/2892/64/000/003/0032/0044

AUTHOR: Doroshenko, G. G.; Filyushkin, I. V.; Fedorov, V. A.TITLE: Fast neutron spectrometer 19SOURCE: Moscow, Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut, Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity  
ot izlucheniya, no. 3, 1964, 32-44TOPIC TAGS: fast neutron, neutron spectrometer, scintillation spectrometer,  
stilbene crystal, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: Fast neutron scintillation spectrometers are extremely efficient devices, but due to the almost rectangular line form and high  $\gamma$ -sensitivity, data from such spectrometers are difficult to process. The method of recording efficiencies published earlier by the authors (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 27, 10, 1308, 1963) yields very reliable fast neutron spectra, and the high efficiency of the scintillation spectrometers opens a real possibility for the measurement of the spectra of very weak neutron beams (e.g., 20 neutrons/cm<sup>2</sup>·sec). The authors describe in detail a fast neutron spectrometer whose good linearity allows the attainment of an extremely low spectrometric resolution threshold ( $\sim$  80 kev on the emitted electron scale) at relatively high permissible loads ( $\sim$  5·10<sup>3</sup> c/sec). The

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ACCESSION NR: AT5003281

30 x 30 mm cylindrical stilbene crystal is connected to an FEU-13 type photomultiplier. The article describes the electronic circuitry and gives the temporal diagram of the separation device pulses, the determination of the energy threshold, the shape of the Compton distribution, the ratio of the half-height energy to the maximum Compton electron energy as a function of the energy resolution (Cs 137  $\gamma$ -quanta), the stilbene light yield as a function of emitted protons, and the inverse transposed stilbene crystal matrix. Test measurements of fast neutrons from Po-Be sources were in excellent agreement with the results of photoneutron measurements and resonant cross section structure (neutron-oxygen interaction). Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 9 figures, and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

REF ID: A

REL. EXP. 50V: 004

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

FILYUSHKINA, Ye. K.

Clinical aspect of Salmonella infection (murine typhus) in  
children. Vopr. pediat. 19 no. 5:23-27 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Of the Children's Hospital of Sormovskiy Rayon Union (Head  
Physician -- Ye. K. Filyushkina; Scientific Supervisor -- Prof.  
B. I. Gurvich), Gor'kiy.

TROITSKIY. S.A., doktor med.nauk; FILYUSHINA, Z.G.

The duration of the presence of leucocytes (neutrophils) in the vessels of experimental animals in a normal state and when intoxicated. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.7:51-54 Jl '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. -prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний (dir. O.M. Gavruseyko).

SHERBAN, Mikhay [Serban Mihai]; FIMAN, Iosif; KOMAN, Dan [Coman, Dan]

[Caves of Rumania] Peshchery Rumyannii. Bucharest, Izd-vo  
"Meridiany," 1961. xxvi p. illus. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Rumani—Caves)

SHERBAN, M.; FIMAN, I.

Similarity between underground and surficial river streams.  
Nov.kar.i spel. no.3:80-81 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

*Fimin, K.*

FIMIN, K.; POGOSOV, I.

Transfer all work on agricultural taxation to rural Soviets.  
USSR 18 no.12:71-72 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnnyy bukhgalter Tashkentskogo obldinotdela (for Fimin).
2. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti nachal'nika ot dela nalogov i  
zagotovok Tashkentskogo obldinotdela (for Pogosov)  
(Agriculture--Taxation)

MAKHORD, S.F.; MATVEYEVA, M.M.; OKUNEVA, S.I.; FIMINA, I.M.

Some results of the work of the Technical Rubber Goods Industry  
during 1964. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.11:39-41 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

14 APR 1981 AF5004821

1. 1. Smirnov, L. P.; Smirnov, T. P.; Samoylov, N. A.; Gol'man, V. V.

2. Use of synthetic zeolites for drying hydrocarbons

3. Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 1, 1981

TOPIC TAGS: zeolite, hydrocarbon, desiccant

ABSTRACT. Petroleum fractions and individual hydrocarbons, especially aromatic ones, are hygroscopic; therefore during the winter their water content is increased due to precipitation of ice crystals and water and the need for the removal of water is increased. In view of this, the authors studied the adsorption of water vapor by synthetic zeolites of the type  $Y$ . The water vapor adsorption isotherm was first dried for 1 hour at 100°C and a pressure of 100 mm Hg by synthetic zeolites of the type  $Y$ . The water vapor adsorption isotherm was then determined at a temperature of 35°C and a pressure of 100 mm Hg for 3 hours. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5006821

ASSOCIATION: UFNI

INCL: 00

113 117 118 119

TYPE: 117

FIMINSKI, B.

"Forwarding Samples in Boxes." p. 21, (GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA, Vol. 5, No. 1,  
Jan. 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC,  
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

COUNTRY	: USSR	K
CATEGORY	: Forestry. Forest Cultures.	
ARG. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., №.23 1958, №. 104559	
AUTHOR	: Fimkin, V. P.	
INST.	: <del>Uzbek State Institute of Forestry</del>	
TITLE	: Present Condition and Perspectives for Development of Irrigated Forest Culture in Basins of Zerasvhan and Kaahka-Darya Rivers	
ORIG. PUB.	: Materialy po proizvodit. silam Uzbekistana, 1957, vyp. 9. 371-382	
ABSTRACT	: During 1952-1955 the experience of the Samarkandskiy, Shafrikanskiy and Yakkabagckiy tree farms in protective forest culture on irrigatable meadow soils and sierozems was studied. On non-saline areas with a ground water level of from 0.5-1.0 m and lower, the following adapted well and develop satisfactorily with 4-7 yearly waterings, careful stirring-up of the soil and weed control: 2-5-year-old Persian walnut / <u>Juglans regia L.</u> /, black locust / <u>Robinia pseudacacia L.</u> /, Bolle poplar, Pennsylvania ash / <u>Fraxinus pubescens Lam.</u> /, willow, European plane tree, narrow-leaved oleaster / <u>Elaeagnus angustifolia L.</u> /, black lombardy poplar	
Card:	1/2	

v-4

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Circulation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18120

Author : Z.G. Fimova

Inst :  
Title : The Effect of Certain Cardiac Agents on the Coronary  
Vessels of a Dog's Heart. An Electrocardiographic Study  
Using Motion Pictures.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1956, 42, No 7, 49-53

Abstract : Through wide plexiglass cannulas inserted in the pericardia  
of 11 dogs under morphine-urethane anesthesia motion pictures  
were taken of the left coronary artery below its division  
into circumflex and descending branches. An EKG was  
also recorded. Caffeine, epinephrine and hypotonin (given  
intravenously) and validol (on the mucosa of the tongue)  
produced primarily a dilation of the coronary artery; ephe-  
drine and atropine (given intravenously) and nitroglycerine  
(on the tongue) gave a different effect in different cases.

Card 1/2

v-4

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Circulation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18120

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210008-2"

A period of aftereffect was noted, which was especially  
significant in the case of epinephrine. When the coronary  
vessels were dilated, the R and P waves were larger  
of the EKG; when constriction occurred, these waves were  
reduced, the duration of ventricular systole increased,  
and from time to time a negative T wave appeared.

Card 2/2

FIMON, Miroslav, inz.

Role of material cost indicators in the economical control of health  
establishments. Cesk. zdrav. 10 no.9:447-454 '62.

1. Financni odbor ministerstva zdravotnictvi.  
(HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION)

FIMON, M. inz.

Costs of health service. Role of the budget in the control of  
health services. Cesk. zdrav. 12 no. 1&1-14 Ja'64

1. Vedouci finančního odboru zdravotnických služeb ministerstva  
zdravotnictví.

+

FIMON, M., inz.

Costs of feeding patients in hospitals. Cesk. zdrav. 12 no.31  
537-542 N '64.

1. Ved. finančního odboru ministerstva zdravotnictví.

FIMON, M., inz.

On the problem of optimal expenditure for drugs. Cesk. zdrav.  
13 no.12:598-607 D '65.

1. Ministerstvo zdravotnictvi.

PUCHIK, K.F.; FIMUSHKIN, V.N.; SOKOLOV, P.V.; SAFRONOV, S.I., Geroy  
Sovetskogo Soyuza; NOVIKOV, N.I.; FOMIN, S.Ye., tekhnik samoleta

We're proud of your achievement, IUrii! Kryl.rod. 12 no.5:2-3  
My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nachal'nik Saratovskogo aerokluba (for Puchik). 2. Zamestitel'  
nachal'nika po politicheskoy chasti Saratovskogo aerokluba (for  
Fimushkin).

(Gagrin, IUrii Alekseevich, 1934-)

IBADOV, I.Yu.; FIMUSHKINA, Ye.Z. [Fimushkina, IE.Z.]

Microflora in the urine of children with cystolithiosis. Mikrobiol.  
zhur. 24 no.3:32-34 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Andizhanskiy meditsinskiy institut, Uzbekskaya SSR.  
(URINE -MICROBIOLOGY) (CALCULI, URINARY)

FIN, Vlastimil

"Extrusion" by Ludvik Vodarek. Reviewed by Vlastimil Fin. Stroj vyr  
10 nc. 3:158. '62.

FINADORIN, V.A., mostovoy master (Kiyev)

Maintenance services of communist labor. Put' i put. khoz.  
8 no.7:10 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210008-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210008-2"

FINAGIN, B.H.

FINAGIN, B.A. . .

On the doublet splitting of resonance frequencies of the tourmaline  
piezo-plate vibrations. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 27 no.9:2185-2187 S '57.  
(Piezoelectricity) (Tourmaline) (MIRA 10:11)

FINAGIN, B. A.

"Ultrasonic Piezoelectric Oscillators Using Flexural and Other Nonthickness Vibrations."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - ~~2~~ Jun 58.



FINAGIN, B.A.

Certain characteristics of the ultrasonic piezoelectric effect on  
surface-type oscillations. Trudy LKI no.29:251-255 '59. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut, kafedra fiziki.  
(Crystal oscillators) (Ultrasonic waves)

FINAGIN, B.A.

High-frequency stroboscope with a neon tube used for investigating oscillations of piezoelectric plates. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 3 no.3:38-42 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziki Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo instituta i konferentsiy Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrorvyazi imeni A.S.Popova.

(Stroboscope)

85730

9,2180(3203, 1162 only)

S/057/60/030/009/023/023/XX  
B019/B077

AUTHOR: Finagin, B. A.

TITLE: A Study of the Spectrum and the Vibration Forms of Piezo-electric Plate Surfaces

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vo. 30, No. 9,  
pp. 1115-1123

TEXT: The spectrum of the natural frequencies and the vibration forms of tourmaline and quartz piezoelectric plate surfaces were studied in a frequency range extending from a few cycles to several megacycles. The investigations were done with a Michelson interferometer. The geometrical data of the samples and the test results are condensed in Table 1. The author draws the following conclusions from the results: 1) The interference method applied has considerable advantages over other methods. 2) Hundreds of natural frequencies and vibration forms which have a different size and distribution of amplitudes on the surface were identified in the frequency range examined. This makes it possible to determine the optimum natural frequencies of a plate. 3) Tourmaline plates show more. X

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A Study of the Spectrum and the Vibration Forms of Piezoelectric Plate Surfaces

S/057/60/030/009/023/023/XX

B019/B077

symmetrical vibration forms on the surface, and the relationship between the natural frequencies and the vibration forms are more distinct.

4) There seems to be the possibility to use these plates in the ultrasonic range as emitters or as light modulator in optics. 5) A doublet splitting of the natural frequencies in tourmaline plates was found. This splitting is of great theoretical interest, and should be taken into consideration when using tourmaline plates. 6) For plates to be used the suitable vibrations can be preselected. 7) It turned out that to obtain, for example, an ultrasonic field of very high intensity and of a particular structure, it is more suitable not to use the thickness vibrations of the plate but other vibration forms. The application of longitudinal or flexural vibrations and their harmonics yield better results. This paper was presented in 1957 at the Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po akustike (All-Union Conference on Acoustics) in Moscow. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 25 references: 11 Soviet, 1 British, 5 US, and 8 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy korabestroitel'nyy institut  
(Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute)

Card 2/2